The Southern PATRIOT

Volume 4 | Nashville, Tennessee, October, 1946 | No. 9

EIGHT YEARS AFTER THE FIRST CONVENTION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE IN BIRMINGHAM, FOUR WAR YEARS AFTER THE THIRD CONVENTION IN NASHVILLE, ALL CONFERENCE MEMBERS ARE HEREBY CALLED TO THE FOURTH CONVENTION IN NEW ORLEANS NOVEMBER 28-30.

This will be a Thanksgiving Convention.

We are thankful for the United Nations victory over the Fascist Axis.

We are thankful for popular victories at home over American Fascism.

We are thankful for our opportunities to create greater security and more universal democracy in our native Southland.

BUT—in spite of its great natural wealth in timber, minerals, oil, water-power and gas; despite its fertile land, favorable climate, excellent position and other major advantages; despite the fact that some gains have been made in recent years in relative *per capita* income—the South remains, in the historic words of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, "The Nation's Economic Problem Number One."

With more children *per capita* than any section of the country, the South still fails to provide adequate tax revenue to assure these children good schools, and adequate training for real jobs and their rightful role in the South's development.

(Continued on Page 2)

Call To Thankgiving Conference Nov. 28-30

(Continued from Page 1)

Healthful, modern housing still cannot be found by the majority of Southern families, including a vast army of veterans who are seeking to establish family life and community roots.

As dramatically revealed by the fact that one out of every two Southern men examined for military service was rejected, minimum adequate health care is still out of the reach of most Southerners.

Southern industrialization is still handicapped by discriminatory freight rates which make it impossible to compete on equal terms with industry in the North.

In seven Southern states a price tag upon the ballot makes a mockery of democracy and free elections; in all Southern states Negro citizens encounter serious obstacles in their use of the ballot.

The South still furnishes far more than "its share" of the reactionary and bigoted members of the Senate and House of Representatives who hold back not only its own, but the Nation's, progress.

Once again the Klan is on the march. It is making a new, concerted drive to divide the people of the South along religious and racial lines so that they may be more easily exploited and reduced to even greater poverty. Thousands of Negroes who fought to defeat Fascism abroad are denied even the elementary civil rights and protections, while lynch-mobs roam scot free.

WE BELIEVE—that the growth of Southern industry, owned by Southerners and freed to compete with the rest of American industry on an equal basis, is indispensable to an improved standard of living for all the people of the South;

that organization of the workers of the South into strong unions will stimulate industrialization, greater purchasing power, increased trade for merchants and better markets for agriculture;

that the Federal government has an equal responsibility to all American citizens and that no one should be deprived of his opportunity to work, be educated, or vote merely because of state lines; and that, therefore, the safeguards of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution should be federally enforced;

that the great majority of people of the South respect human rights protected by even-handed law and order, and that mob violence is being stimulated by purveyors of prejudice who are well financed by both Southern and Northern reaction;

that all men and women of good will in the South, irrespective of religion, race, economic status or political persuasion, can and must strive together for immediate advancement of these objectives.

IN PREVIOUS CONVENTIONS the Southern Conference for Human Welfare has advocated a deepening of America's own democratic life as the firmest foundation to our country's contribution to a free, united and peaceful world. The Conference recognizes that its prime responsibility in continuing to advance this program is an unflagging effort to gain greater security and democracy in the South itself.

Join with us, at our Thanksgiving Convention in New Orleans, in carrying forward these principles of human welfare and freedom expounded and practiced by great Southerners from Thomas Jefferson to Woodrow Wilson, from Andrew Jackson to Hugo Black. This great tradition is ours to honor by word and deed.

The Fourth Southern Conference
New Orleans

November 28 *Thursday*		
2:00-11:00 P.M.	Registration	*Carpenters Hall*
8:00 P.M.	Thanksgiving Program (*Open to Public*)	*City Auditorium*
November 29 *Friday*		
9:00 A.M.	Plenary Session	*Carpenters Hall*
10:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.	Economic Problems	*Carpenters Hall*
2:00-3:00 P.M.	Business Session	*Carpenters Hall*
3:00-5:00 P.M.	Political Problems	*Carpenters Hall*
8:00-10:00 P.M.	The Arts in Political Action	*Carpenters Hall*
November 30 *Saturday*		
9:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.	Social Welfare	*Carpenters Hall*
2:30 P.M.-5:30 P.M.	Business Session	*Carpenters Hall*
8:30 P.M.	Final Program (*Open to Public*)	*City Auditorium*

S. C. H. W. IN THE PRESS

". . . Bilboism will be beaten, if it is beaten at all, by Southerners. One organization which offers them a wide field of activity is the Southern Conference for Human Welfare . . . The Conference was formed following the 1938 Report on Economic Conditions in the South to spearhead a joint attack on deep-seated economic and social ills. It found, of course, that economic problems could not be separated from political ones . . . It has, therefore, sought to enlighten Southern voters on the issues and to encourage Southerners, regardless of race, to use their franchise for constructive ends . . .

". . . There are Southerners who like to decry Northern 'interference' in affairs of the South, but the men and women who have undertaken to combat the undemocratic forces of the Talmadges and Bilbos feel that their fight affects not only the South but the whole nation. To those who share this viewpoint the Southern Conference for Human Welfare directs this week's appeal."

—New York Herald Tribune, September 17, 1946.

S. C. H. W. PROGRAM 1947-1948

The program outlined below was formulated by the Board of Representatives meeting at Richmond, Virginia, September 26th, for presentation to the New Orleans Convention, November 28-30. This program will serve as our guide for action in the biennium 1947-48. All members are urged to study it and to send in their criticism and suggestions to the Board not later than November 7th.

During the next biennium, 1947-48, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare will work for:

Resource Planning and Development

(1) Better utilization of the great resources and natural wealth of the South by local and regional planning, along the lines developed with such conspicuous success by the TVA.

Living Standards

(2) Raising the per capita income, and the housing, health, educational, and recreational opportunities of all Southerners at least to the national level.

Industry and Freight Rates

(3) More rapid development of industry, Southern owned, and free from discriminatory freight rates and other restrictions preventing competition with other regions on a parity basis.

Agriculture

(4) A more prosperous and diversified agricultural economy, with the same living conditions, health, education, housing and social security for farmers and agricultural workers enjoyed by urban communities.

Collective Bargaining

(5) To extend the practice of collective bargaining as an application of the democratic process to economic life.

Civil Rights

(6) To protect the civil rights of all persons, including the right of all citizens to cast their ballot free from (a poll tax and other) arbitrary restrictions, and opposing all intolerance and discrimination based on race, creed, religion and nationality.

Political Action

(7) To restore majority rule in the 13 Southern states by increasing the vote to at least 50% of the potential electorate; to disseminate information on voting records of candidates; to elect to office progressive candidates truly responsive to human welfare.

World Citizenship Good Citizenship

(8) A more prosperous and democratic Southland as our best contribution to a peaceful and democratic world; yet not shirking our responsibility as citizens of a national and worldwide community.

Legislation

(9) To support legislation on a local, state and national level in implementation of this program.

Educational Campaign

(10) To conduct an intensive and broad educational campaign, utilizing conferences, publications, radio, films, records, posters, and other modern media of communication to give the facts, aid understanding and stimulate action on issues relevant to this program.

Cooperation with Other Agencies

(11) To cooperate with other agencies in obtaining our objectives.

Mail your comments on the above program, and your nominations for officers to

James A. Dombrowski, Administrator

Southern Conference for Human Welfare

808 Perdido Street New Orleans, 12, Louisiana

☐ I will attend the New Orleans Convention of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare November 28-30.

☐ I enclose my registration fee of $3.00.

☐ I am writing for my own hotel reservations.*

☐ I expect to make use of the room registry service.*

Name .....

Address .....

Title & organization .....

*HOUSING: The hotel situation in New Orleans is most acute. It has been impossible to secure blocks of rooms in advance. However, individual reservations will be made upon out-of-town requests. *Therefore you are urged to make your reservation directly* with the hotel of your choice. Also available through a high standard non-profit room registry service are a number of rooms in guest houses, tourist homes and private homes on a paid basis. If you desire to use this service, please inform us immediately. Because of legal restrictions on hotel accommodations in Louisiana, it is imperative that the Housing Committee make separate arrangements for Negro delegates.

The New Orleans Convention will elect officers for the next two years, 1947-1948. The nominating committee appointed by the Board, Jennings Perry, chairman, Benjamin Mays, Elizabeth Wisner, Philip Whitehead, and Charles Webber will be glad to receive nominations from all Conference members. Nominations should be received by November 7.

Nominating Ballot

President (1)

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Vice-President (6)

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Treasurer (1)

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Secretary (1)

_____

Parliamentarian (1)

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Members of the Board (21)

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TRENDS

Over 50 Negro and white qualified voters of Mississippi, including editors, ministers, educators and veteran leaders, have filed a sworn complaint with the special committee to investigate campaign matters charging that Senator Bilbo's election was tainted with fraud, duress and illegality achieved by force and violence and the use of criminal, extra-legal and illegal tactics, and asking that he be denied his seat in the Senate next January.

The complaint, sponsored by the state Progressive Voters League and the Civil Rights Congress, charges that Bilbo incited the white population to commit acts of violence in a campaign calculated to deprive the duly qualified Negro voters of their right to vote; that Bilbo violated his oath of office to support and uphold the Constitution; that Bilbo's membership in the Ku Klux Klan, an organization with past connections with known enemies of the United States, makes him unfit to serve as Senator.

Support to the courageous Mississippians who are braving terror in the fight against Bilbo has been pouring into the Senate Committee from all over the nation.

Efforts of politicans to restrict the vote in Alabama, through the Boswell Amendment, are meeting increasing opposition. This Amendment, which comes before the people for referendum in the November election, gives the three-men Boards of Registrars unlimited power to decide who shall be qualified to vote. The Amendment would "legalize" the present practices of many of these Boards, which have in case after case arbitrarily refused to register qualified citizens, with the excuse that they do not pass "intelligence" tests. The Montgomery Alabama Junior Chamber of Commerce has vigorously opposed the Amendment, and the Birmingham News, largest paper in the state, is fighting the measure.

The American people should know the shocking thinking and plans of leading textile manufacturers in the South, revealed in the lead editorial of a recent issue of the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*, organ of the combined textile industries. The editorial urges textile employers jointly to lay down the law on working conditions, stage a general lockout if these conditions are not accepted and in the event of a strike "fight it out and hire thugs themselves to outpicket the pickets".

"In such a contest, the mill owners could win out, as they should win out", the editorial continues. "It might be illegal according to the Wagner act—but what of it. Now is the time to do it. The Truman Administration . . . couldn't put the whole industry into state's prison. We could have a very repetition in this country of all the atrocities that were practiced in Germany, and we will have them, we think, unless we begin to look out for ourselves and take away the domination of these foreign-born labor leaders."

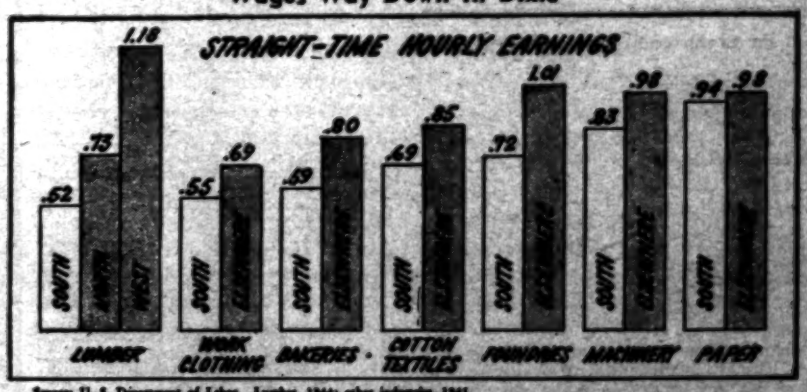
It seems to us that what the textile owners propose is the best way to "have a very repetition in this country of all the atrocities that were practiced in Germany."

Thomasville, North Carolina is a town of some 12,000 people. For many weeks, 1,200 of these people—workers at the Thomasville Chair Company—have been on strike. Since most of the strikers have families, it is fair to say that nearly half of the town is now without any income. Many of these workers have been making only 45c an hour and thus there is not much backlog of savings for food, rent and other necessities.

These workers went on strike after three months of negotiations, after the company refused to offer more than a 45c minimum wage and refused paid vacations and union security. They are asking a 60c minimum.

If you do not feel that strikes should be settled on the issue of hunger, you will want to send a contribution to the Thomasville Furniture Strikers Relief Committee, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Wages Way Down In Dixie



Source: U. S. Department of Labor. Lumber, 1944; other industries, 1945.

This chart shows one of the reasons the Southern organizing drives of the CIO and AFL are meeting with success. Workers all over the South seem to agree with Mr. Milliman, President of one of the Railroad Brotherhoods that, "A 120-pound rail weighs 120 pounds in the North, South, East or West. A track jack is still a track jack, whether used in Pennsylvania or Alabama. There is nothing to justify the discriminatory wage policies which exist."

Senator Byrd of Virginia is a great economy advocate. He recently proposed that over a million Federal employees, almost half of the Federal government personnel, be fired. The Richmond Times-Dispatch has dug up some interesting figures; they point out that State jobs in Virginia have increased more rapidly than Federal jobs. The Federal increase from 1924 to 1942 was 300 percent, and the Virginia increase a little less than 300 percent. But if war agencies are eliminated, the increase is 92½ percent for the Federal Government and 278 percent for Virginia! The Times Dispatch pointed out that only 8 states in the country had larger State payrolls and that 10 other States, larger than Virginia, had substantially fewer state employees.

Senator Guffey comments: "I am very surprised to discover that although the Senior Senator advocates wholesale payroll deductions in Washington, he apparently does not do so back home. The distinction, I suspect, is that in Washington he is not burdened with the problem of administering the laws, whereas in Virginia his political associates face it every day. If Virginia can cut its State payroll in half, at the same time paying a decent wage to its public servants and not curtailing any essential public services, then I will be convinced that the Senior Senator's plan to do the same in the Federal Government is sound and feasible."

In Knoxville, Tennessee, there is now one Pastor's Association instead of two. The white association unanimously invited the Negro Pastors' Association to merge.

In Houston, Texas, the Negro Veterans Information Center has merged with the Veterans Service Center, thus eliminating unnecessary duplication of service. The new Veterans Service Center is staffed to provide information and counseling to all veterans, regardless of race, color, creed or sex.

Several American Legion posts and two Legion districts in Texas have passed resolutions condemning William Randolph Hearst, who was awarded the Legion's annual award for "Americanism". The posts charge that Hearst "has for many years been notorious for his Un-Americanism as attested by his signed editorials, lending aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States in two late World Wars; and has consistently employed and defended persons subsequently convicted of treason for activities carried on as paid employees of the Hearst Newspaper chain." The resolutions demand the recall of the award and the repudiation of the authority making the award.

Of the 3,070 counties in the United States, 587 have no public libraries. Five-sixths of these are in the South. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama introduced a bill into the last Congress which would extend rural public library service to some of the approximately 35,000,000 people now without it. The bill also offered aid to the thousands of libraries now too small and too weak financially to offer effective library service. The bill is being supported by the Farmers Union, National Grange, as well as the American Library Association.

QUOTES

The Chief of the Georgia State Police, commenting on the Monroe lynchings:

"The best people in town won't talk about it. When I get back to town (Atlanta) I'm going to ask the Governor to appeal to every congressman to help pass federal legislation against mob violence."

Governor Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, addressing the Birmingham Rotary Club:

"Cheap labor is never satisfactory or profitable, either for the employer or the employee. The exploitation of labor for personal gain may enrich a few for the while but at the immediate expense of the rest and the long range disadvantage of all."

David Lilienthal, Chairman, Tennessee Valley Authority, before a meeting of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church:

"The fruits of science can help people or hurt people, enslave them or liberate them. In the TVA, we have sought ways and means whereby technical knowledge may be consciously and deliberately geared to the objectives of individual and social freedom and wellbeing . . . What the TVA has been is a systematic attempt to utilize the resources of nature and of science in the service of individual human beings, their wellbeing, their hopes, and their purposes."

Bishop Middleton S. Barnwell at the convention of the diocese of Georgia, the Episcopal Church:

"If there is any danger in the present situation, it does not lie with the Negro. Beyond a doubt the most dangerous elements in the present situation are those political demagogues who are trying to ride to office on the platform of racial superiority or race hatred. The racial hatreds which I hear preached today are coming from the lips of white men and not colored men, and this is something which fair and Christian people should well consider . . . The answer to this whole Negro question is not more race discrimination and oppression. To say so is to deny the basic truths of citizenship, democracy and Christianity. The answer is more and better churches, more and better schools, more and better efforts to understand him as a human being."

James Street, North Carolina author, writing to the Durham Herald, after columnist John Temple Graves had opposed Ellis Arnall:

"Having lost his vision, your Mr. John Temple Graves now is losing his temper . . . It looks as though Gene Talmadge and the Klan have triumphed in Georgia. How many will blame that poor landless 'Cracker' at the forks of the creek? Few will wonder what part some Georgia big business played by giving lip service to Talmadge for promises of tax relief. Few will believe that Mr. Graves, this potlikker Pegler, this bellhop to Southern reaction, helped Talmadge by sniping at Georgia liberalism. Mr. Graves is the only man I know who still is making a living out of the War for Southern independence since Beauregard fronted for the Louisiana lottery and my ol' Mississippi grandpa quit going to Confederate Reunions and rubbing his saber arm with Tichenor's Antiseptic while he bragged about how many Yanks he had killed."

The Nashville Tennessean, commenting on the "alarming tide of absentee ownership" by Northern monopolies:

"The new merger wave has hit the Southern textile industry and is inundating small, locally owned plants at purchase prices as fabulous as those paid by the Insull trusts a couple of decades ago . . . The emergence of a strong unionization movement at this time, when the mills are still less than twenty-five per cent unionized, may take on an added regional significance in that it will be accompanied by a battle to maintain and improve the living standards and working conditions of the natives and to protect them against the tendencies of the new absentee ownership to take as quick and big a profit as possible from their freshly acquired domain."

Tom Stokes, Washington columnist and native Georgian, addressing the 18th annual Georgia Press Institute at Athens:

"Until the South does free herself, until her whole people — white and black—can share in government and share in the fruits of her industry and agriculture, I don't believe she can realize the great destiny that certainly is hers. The opportunity is here, but she cannot accomplish her full development as long as any part of the population is suppressed and held down, denied equal opportunity."

Jennings Perry, for years fighting editor of the Nashville Tennessean and chairman of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, has resigned from the paper, after the Tennessean launched its bitter attack on Henry Wallace. Perry, one of the outstanding liberal editors in the South, author of the book, "Democracy Begins at Home," issued this statement:

"I have resigned from my old paper, the Tennessean, because of an impassable foreign policy disagreement. I am a veteran of one war and my son is a veteran of the other. I do not relish the manner in which we are taking our world into the atomic war and I do not choose to be a particeps criminis in that sorry business."

The Pascagoula Mississippi Chronicle Star, on the Monroe and Lexington, Mississippi lynchings:

"There is latent good, and latent barbarism in every human spirit, and in this respect, we in the South are not different from other people. But every argument of common sense, every dictate of conscience, of manly honor and of sectional pride, sternly tell us that murder is evil and is not the way to solve any problem. Besides these worldly things, every word of the Christian ideal we profess to live by cries out against this savagery. What sincere church member does not know this in his heart? We hope the criminals who perpetrated these betrayals of white Southern honor are brought to book. And we hope the federal Department of Justice makes good its leader's avowal that the Ku Klux Klan will be prosecuted on a national scale . . ."

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THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

CLARK FOREMAN, *President*
TARLETON COLLIER, *Secretary*
ALVA W. TAYLOR, *Treasurer*

JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI, *Administrator*
FRANK C. BANCROFT, *Assistant Administrator and Editor*

Revolt of the South and West

By A. G. MEZERIK

We go into the peace years with ominous signs on the domestic horizon. The hard-won gains which, for the first time, created independently owned industry in the South and the West are in real jeopardy of being swallowed up by the East . . .

All during World War II, the Eastern owners gathered closer and closer the economic power of the country. No less an authority than Harry S. Truman, when he was senator, said of the tightening of the control by the big corporations:

"Where at the beginning of the war there were 175,000 firms in the United States employing millions of people who produced about 70% of the nation's manufacturing, today 100 corporations enjoy 70% of the war and essential civilian contracts, while 175,000 small companies have been reduced from the former 70% of business to a mere 30%." . . .

To the people of the South and West these wartime developments mean an increase of absentee ownership and political regimentation. They promise a scarcity of jobs, a low level of literacy and a poor standard of living. Most important, the events of the past predicate a future in which the people in three quarters of the land area of the country will be without the freedom to make their own economic decisions . . .

In the making, across and down the United States, is a new and strange industrial civil war. The benefits of industrialization, the main ingredient for prosperity, are withheld from the people of the Pacific West, the Intermountain States, the Southwest and the South alike. These regions look at the East with growing anger.

Many are the devices by which the East has maintained its power. A financial dictatorship with headquarters on Wall Street has autocratically dominated transportation, the lifeline of modern prosperity. By favoring the East with lower rates than were given the South or the West, this financial dictatorship succeeded in making it almost impossible for subordinated regions to compete nationally in the making or marketing of finished articles.

Eastern monopolies, resting on patents, defeat Southern and Western attempts to use the most modern machinery, without which they cannot compete.

Capital is almost entirely an eastern exclusive possession, its price—nearly always—control of local enterprise . . .

Minerals, more plentiful in the South and West than anywhere else, must go to the East to be worked. Lumbering and fishing, on any commercial scale, are controlled by the giant Eastern monopolies. The farmer's freedom to grow his product is limited. The prices which he is to get for his product are set far away.

From doorbell to kitchen sink, nearly every part of the Southerner's home continues to represent a profit for the East, for few of the things which go into his home are made outside of the industrial East. What is true of the home is even truer of the automobile, the locomotive, the street car, the airplane motor, the radio.

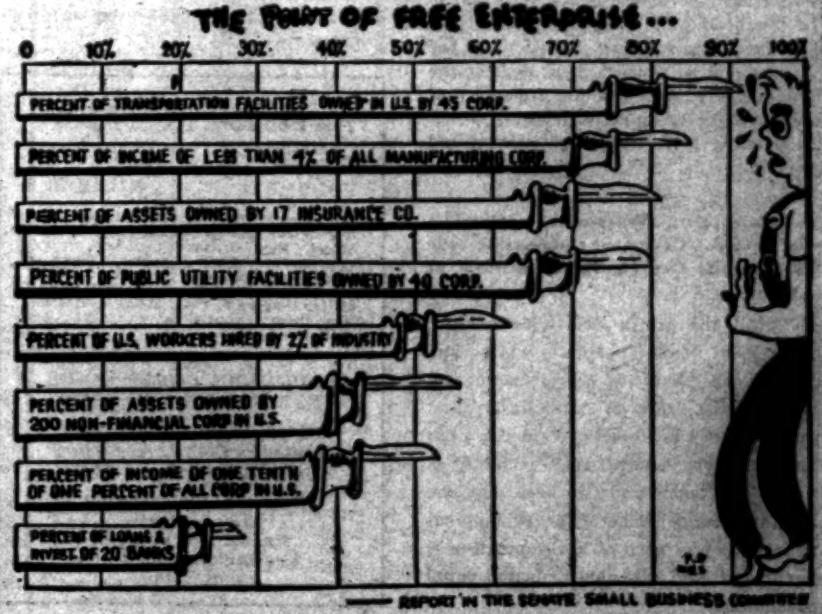
The North was never interested in making finished articles in the South; always it concentrated on the exploitation of the natural resources which were so plentiful. The Northern owners confined their efforts to crude processing of these raw materials, shipping them northward for final fabrication into usable articles. Since the essence of this primitive type of industry is the payment of low wages, the South could not prosper.

Today the South has about ten million Negroes and thirty million whites. Much of the South seems unable to realize how important this Negro population is to them now, and how essential it has always been. A great part of Southern industry and agriculture depends upon Negro labor. Their work adds tremendously to the sum total of Southern production.

Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Adviser to the Department of Agriculture, estimates that merely by giving the Negroes equal wages for equal work with white labor, the national income would be enlarged by $6,000,000,000 . . . The South will never have its place in the sun so long as it pursues the policy of racial discrimination.

To nurture and evolve democracy, wealth as well as suffrage must be widely distributed. The corporate aristocracy stands squarely in the path of that kind of enterprise which would enable the many to become prosperous.

It is not sectionalism, but constructive national and international interest which motivates the new leaders of the South and West in their drive against the corporate cliques of the East. For their world, for their country, for their own region, the rising groups who lead the "revolution down South" have one yardstick and one demand—they want democracy in all departments—in suffrage, in social values, in education and in economic opportunity.


THE FRONT OF FREE ENTERPRISE...
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PERCENT OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES OWNED IN U.S. BY 45 CORP.
PERCENT OF INCOME OF LESS THAN 4% OF ALL MANUFACTURING CORP.
PERCENT OF ASSETS OWNED BY 17 INSURANCE CO.
PERCENT OF PUBLIC UTILITY FACILITIES OWNED BY 40 CORP.
PERCENT OF U.S. WORKERS HIRED BY 2% OF INDUSTRY
PERCENT OF ASSETS OWNED BY 200 NON-FINANCIAL CORP IN U.S.
PERCENT OF INCOME OF ONE TENTH OF ONE PERCENT OF ALL CORP IN U.S.
PERCENT OF LOANS & INVEST. OF 20 BANKS
REPORT TO THE SENATE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

*Excerpts from a new book, The Revolt of the South and the West, by A. G. Mezerik. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, Inc., New York, $3.00.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

Economic Changes Since 1940 in the Six Southern States Comprising Region VII of the Social Security Board and their Effects upon the Unemployment Compensation Program, an address by E. J. Eberling.

An interesting and useful study of population changes, industrial trends, employment changes, and payrolls and income during the war in the Southeastern states and some postwar predictions by a Vanderbilt University professor. Available from the Social Security Board, Nashville, Tennessee.

Why Child Labor Laws? by Lucy Manning, published by the Childrens Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

A study of the child labor problem, and federal and state legislation now in force. Its discussion of what legal child labor standards are desirable should be studied in preparation for strengthening Southern child labor legislation when the state legislatures meet next year. Labor Dept. Publication No. 313, available from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. **Children Still Labor in the Fields,** a reprint from **The Child,** also published by the Childrens Bureau, discusses the special problems of children employed in agricultural work and their protection.

Wanted: A Healthy South, by Dorothy Dickens, published by Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga. 25c.

A survey and diagnosis of the poor health of the Southern people, with useful charts and statistics.

Inflation! Now What? is the subject of the July issue of the CIO's Economic Outlook. This study of the effects of inflation includes much useful ammunition. When you finish it, you'll go out and organize a buyers' strike.

Sense and Nonsense About Race, by Ethel J. Alpenfels, Friendship Press, New York. 35c.

"He hath made of one blood all the nations" is as good science as it is good scripture, says Ina Brown of Nashville's Scarritt College, in the introduction to this pamphlet, an excellent factual popular discussion of race problems, in question and answer form, written by an anthropologist.

Food Now or Coffins Later, The Meaning of the World Food Crisis, by Charles Coe, published by Farm Research, 39 Cortlandt Street, New York City. 10c.

Some of the ugly facts behind the world's food crisis. The author asks, "Is there enough food to halt hunger" and "Is food being used as a political weapon" and answers both questions "yes."

What Shall We Do About Immigration? by Maurice R. Davie, Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 115, Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. 10c.

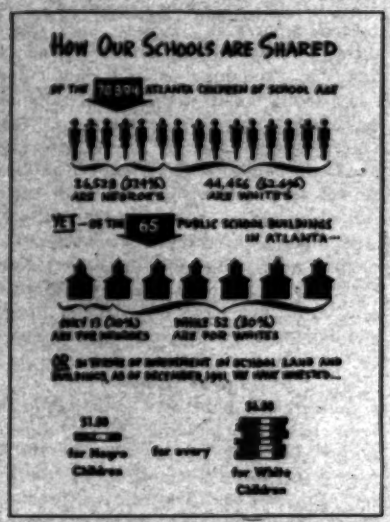
American immigration policy will be up for discussion in the months ahead, and this pamphlet, written by the Chairman of the Sociology Department at Yale, gives the background and history necessary for an intelligent decision. Discusses our present laws and the various proposals for American and international action.

We Have Seen America, published by National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 114 East 32 Street, New York 16. 2c.

An extremely interesting collection of addresses at a meeting greeting the three Soviet journalists who toured America. Includes speeches by Ehrenburg and Simonov, Senator Elbert Thomas, W. E. B. DuBois and Joseph Davies, as well as messages from Senator Pepper, James Roosevelt, Harold Ickes, Philip Murray and Hugo Black.

The Voting Status of Negroes in Virginia, 1945, by Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Virginia Voters League, 133 Harrison Street, Petersburg, Va.

An interesting report of poll tax payments by Negroes in Virginia, showing a year by year increase in the number of qualified voters, county by county. Included also is a useful handbook of voting requirements in the state.


How Our Schools are Shared
OF THE 70,894 ATLANTA CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE
14,528 (32.9%) ARE NEGROES
44,466 (62.6%) ARE WHITES
YET—OF THE 65 PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN ATLANTA—
ONLY 13 (20%) ARE FOR NEGROES
NINE 52 (80%) ARE FOR WHITES
for Negro Children
for every
for White Children

The Negro School Child in Atlanta, a report in pictures, published by the Citizens Committee on Public Education, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

A shocking story of the educational facilities for Negro students in Atlanta. Pictures show disgraceful sanitary conditions, necessary crowding up of students, two to a desk, buildings needing repair, etc. As shown in the above chart, the city's expenditure per Negro pupil is but little more than one-third of the amount spent for each white child.

Books and Periodicals

Manual of Practical Political Action, published by National Citizens Political Action Committee, 205 East 42 Street, New York City. $3.00 including a year's supplements.

A comprehensive manual "to transform political action from a game of guesswork to a science of action," based on the material brought together at the recent School of Political Action Techniques in Washington. This loose-leaf, cumulative manual will include information on building ward and precinct political organizations, how to conduct election campaigns, fund-raising, advertising, etc. Supplements will be issued to make it a constantly growing technical guide.

The Tennessee Union Farmer has just published its second issue. A fighting farm paper, issued by the Tennessee Farmers Union, it is receiving widespread and well-deserved response throughout the state. Box 3, Monteagle, Tennessee.